bacteria and investigations into their life history enabled him to dispose once for all of the theory which had previously prevailed. He is thus the father of bacteriology: and, without his preliminary investigations, the great discoveries of his pupil, Robert Koch (who found the organism of tuberculosis), and even those of Pasteur, would have been impossible. The last-named owed much also to Ignaz Semmelweis, who discovered the contagious nature of puerperal fever.

The great- Frenchman's life work, too, was carried on by a Jew—a Russian, this time, Elie Metsehnikoff, who was his real successor in France—a zoologist and embryologist of world reputation, a leader in the gallant campaign against infectious diseases and author of the theory of phagocytose. Of nearly equal importance was the deeply-religious Waldemar Haffkine, who, after working under Pasteur in Paris, discovered the method of inoculation against Cholera. In 1893, at the invitation of the Indian government, he went to India in order to conduct the campaign against the bubonic plague, then carrying off vast numbers. At the risk of his life, Haffkine continued his investigations and at last discovered a method of inoculation which reduced the mortality by over eighty per cent. In recognition of his work, the bacteriological laboratory at Bombay has been renamed the Haffkine Institute. When one realises the terrible ravages of the bubonic plague, not only in Asia but also in Europe, ever since the dawn of history (for it was the specific

malady which led to the Great Plague of London in 1665), it will be realised how Haffkine's researches benefited the world. Later, the serum against typhus was invented at the Pasteur Institute by another Jew, Dr. Alex Besredka.

One of the best-known names in modern medicine is of course that of Paid Ehrlich, father of chemico-therapy